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MONDAY, April 17, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, *ſee pa. 712.*

WE now come to Jerſey and Guernſey, which Maſſachuſettenſis ſays "are no part of the realm of England, nor are they repreſented in parliament, but are ſubject to its authority."——A little knowledge of this ſubject will do us no harm, and as ſoon as we ſhall acquire it, we ſhall be ſatisfied, how theſe iſlands came to be ſubject to the authority of parliament.—It is either upon the principle that the king is abſolute there, and has a right to make laws for them by his mere will, and therefore may expreſs his will by an act of parliament or an edict at his pleaſure, or it is an uſurpation.--If it is an uſurpation, it ought not to be a precedent for the colonies, but it ought to be reformed, and they ought to be incorporated into the realm, by act of parliament, and their own act. —Their ſituation is no objection to this. Ours is an inſurmountable obſtacle.

Thus we ſee that in every inſtance which can be found, the obſervation proves to be true, that by the common law,* the laws of England, and the authority of parliament and the limits of the realm, were confined within ſeas.—That the kings of England had frequently foreign dominions, ſome by conqueſt, ſome by marriage, and ſome by deſcent. But in all thoſe caſes the kings were either abſolute in thoſe dominions, or bound to govern them according to their own reſpective laws, and by their own legiſlative and executive councils. That the laws of England did not extend here, and the Engliſh parliament pretended no juriſdiction there, nor claimed any right to controul the king in his government of thoſe dominions. And from this extenſive ſurvey of all the foregoing caſes, there reſults a confirmation of what has been ſo often ſaid, that there is no proviſion in the common law, in Engliſh precedents, in the Engliſh government or conſtitution, made for the caſe of the colonies.—It is not a conquered, but a diſcovered country. It came not to the king by deſcent, but was explored by the ſettlers.—It came not by marriage to the king, but was purchaſed by the ſettlers, of the ſavages.—It was not granted by the king of his grace, but was dearly, very dearly earned by the planters, in the labour, blood, and treaſure which they expended to ſubdue it to cultivation.—It ſtands upon no grounds then of law or policy, but what are found in the law of nature, and their expreſs contracts in their charters, and their implied contracts in the commiſſions to governors and terms of ſettlement.

The caſes of Cheſter, and Durham, counties palatine within the realm, ſhall conclude this fatiguing ramble.—Cheſter was an earldom & a county, and in 31 year of king R. 2. A. D. 1397. it was by an act of parliament, erected into a principality, and ſeveral caſtles and towns, were annexed to it, ſaving to the king the rights of his crown.—This was a county palatine, & had *jura regalia*, before this erection of it, into a principality.—But the ſtatute which made it a principality, was again repealed, by 1. H. 4. c. 3. and in 1399, by the 1. H. 4. c. 18. Grievous complaints were made to the king in parliament, of murders, manſlaughters, robberies, batteries, riots, &c. done by people of the county of Cheſter, in divers counties of England. For remedy of which it is enacted, that if any perſon of the county of Cheſter, commit any murder or felony in any place out of that county, proceſs ſhall be made againſt him by the common law, 'till the exigent, in the county where ſuch murder or felony was done: and if he flee into the county of Cheſter, and be outlawed, and put in exigent for ſuch murder or felony, the ſame outlawry or exigent, ſhall be certified to the officers and miniſters of the ſame county of Cheſter, and the felon ſhall be taken, his lands and goods within that county ſhall be ſeized as forfeit into the hands of the prince, or of him that ſhall be lord of the ſame county of Cheſter, and the king ſhall have the year and day and waſte; and the other lands and goods of ſuch felons, out of ſaid county, ſhall remain wholly to the king, &c. as forfeit.—And a ſimilar proviſion in caſe of battery or treſpaſs, &c.

Conſidering the great ſeal of England, and the proceſs of the kings contracts did not run into Cheſter, it was natural that malefactors ſhould take refuge there and eſcape puniſhment, and therefore a ſtatute like this, was of indiſpenſible neceſſity, and afterwards in 1535, another ſtatute was made, 27. H. c. 5. for the making of juſtices of peace within Cheſter, &c. Recites the king, conſidering the manifold robberies, murthers, thefts, treſpaſſes, riots, routs, embraceries, maintenances, oppreſſions, ruptures of his peace, &c. which have been daily done within his county palatine of Cheſter, &c. by reaſon that common juſtice hath not been indifferently miniſtred there, like and in form as it is in other places of this his realm, by reaſon whereof the ſaid criminals have remained unpuniſhed; for redreſs whereof, and to the intent that one order of law ſhould be had, the king is impowered to conſtitute juſtices of peace, quorum, and goal delivery, in Cheſter, &c.

By the 32. H. 8 c. 43. another act was made concerning the county palatine of Cheſter, for ſhire days.

Theſe three acts ſoon excited diſcontent in Cheſter. They had enjoyed an exemption from the king's Engliſh courts, legiſlative and executive, and they had no repreſentatives in the Engliſh parliament, and therefore they thought it a violation of their rights, to be ſubjected even to thoſe three ſtatutes, as reaſonable and abſolutely neceſſary as they appear to have been: and accordingly we find in 1542.—34. & 35. H. 8. c. 13. a zealous petition to be repreſented in parliament, and an act was made for making of knights and burgeſſes within the county and city of Cheſter. It recites a part of the petition to the king, from the inhabitants of Cheſter, ſhewing, that the county palatine, had been excluded from parliament, to have any knights and burgeſſes there; by reaſon whereof, the ſaid inhabitants have hitherto ſuſtained manifold diſheriſons, loſſes and damages, in lands, goods and bodies, as well as in the goods civil and politick governance and maintenance of the common wealth, of their ſaid country: and foraſmuch as the ſaid inhabitants have always hitherto been bound by the acts and ſtatutes, made by your highneſs and progenitors in ſaid court, (meaning when expreſsly named, not otherwiſe,) as far forth as other counties, cities and boroughs, which have had knights and burgeſſes, and yet have had neither knight nor burgeſs there, for the ſaid county palatine; the ſaid inhabitants for lack thereof, have been oftentimes touched and grieved with acts and ſtatutes, made within the ſaid court, as well derogatory unto the moſt ancient *juriſdictions, liberties*, and *privileges* of your ſaid county palatine, as prejudicial unto the common weal, quietneſs, reſt and peace of your ſubjects. &c."—For remedy whereof, two knights of the ſhire and two burgeſſes for the city are eſtabliſhed.

I have before recited all the acts of parliament, which were ever made to meddle with Cheſter, except the 51. H. 3. ſ. 5. in 1266, which only provides that the juſtices of Cheſter, and other bailiffs, ſhall be anſwerable in the exchequer, for wards, eſcheats, and other bailiwicks; yet Cheſter was never ſevered from the crown or realm of England, nor ever expreſsly exempted from the authority of parliament: yet as they had generally enjoyed an exemption from the exerciſe of the authority of parliament, we ſee how ſoon they complain of it as grievous, and claim a repreſentation, as a right; and we ſee how readily it was granted.—America, on the contrary, is not in the realm, never was ſubject to the authority of parliament, by any principle of law, is ſo far from Great-Britain, that ſhe never can be repreſented; yet ſhe is to be bound in all caſes whatſoever. &

The firſt ſtatute, which appears in which Durham is named, is 27. H. 8. c. 24 § 21. Cuthbert biſhop of Durham, and his ſucceſſors, and their temporal chancellor of the county palatine of Durham, are made juſtices of the peace. The next is 31 Eliz. c. 9. recites, that Durham is, and of long time hath been an ancient county palatine, in which the Queen's writ, hath not, and yet doth not run;—enacts that a writ of proclamation upon an exigent, againſt any perſon dwelling in the biſhoprick, ſhall run there for the future. And § 5. confirms all the other liberties of the biſhop and his officers.

And after this, we find no other mention of that biſhoprick in any ſtatute until 25 Char. 2. c. 9. This ſtatute recites, "whereas the inhabitants of the county palatine of Durham, have not hitherto had the liberty and priviledge of electing and ſending any knights and burgeſſes to the high court of parliament, altho' the inhabitants of the ſaid county palatine *are liable to all payments, rates, and ſubſidies, granted by parliament*, equally with the inhabitants of other counties, cities, and burroughs, in this kingdom, who have their knights and burgeſſes in the parliament, and are therefore *concerned equally with others*, the inhabitants of this kingdom, to have knights and burgeſſes in the ſaid high court of parliament *of their own election*, to repreſent the condition of their county, as the inhabitants of other counties, cities, and burroughs, of this kingdom have.—Enacts two knights for the county, and two burgeſſes for the city.—Here it ſhould be obſerved, that altho' they acknowledge that they had been *liable* to all *rates*, &c. granted by parliament, yet none had actually been laid upon them before this ſtatute.

Maſſachuſettenſis† then comes to the firſt charter of this province, and he tells us, that in it "we ſhall find irreſiſtable evidence, that our being a part of the empire ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the ſtate, bound by its laws, and ſubject to its protection, was the very terms and conditions by which our anceſtors held their lands and ſettled the province."—This is roundly and warmly ſaid: but there is more zeal in it than knowledge. —As to our being part of the empire, it could not be the Britiſh empire, as it is called, becauſe that was not then in being, but was created ſeventy or eighty years afterwards.—It muſt be the Engliſh empire then, but the nation was not then polite enough to have introduced into the language of the law, or common parlance any ſuch phraſe or idea. Rome never introduced the terms Roman empire until the tragedy of her freedom was compleated.—Before that, it was only the republic, or the city. In the ſame manner the realm or the kingdom, or the dominions of the king, were the faſhionable ſtyle in the age of the firſt charter.—As to being ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the ſtate, the prince who granted that charter thought it reſided in himſelf, without any ſuch troubleſome tumults as lords and commons; and before the granting that charter, had diſſolved his parliament, and determined never to call another, but to govern without.—It is not very likely then, that he intended our anceſtors ſhould be governed by parliament, or bound by its laws. As to being ſubject to its protection, we may gueſs what ideas king and parliament had of that, by the protection they actually afforded to our anceſtors.—Not one farthing was ever voted or given by the king or his parliament, or any one reſolution taken about them. As to holding their lands, ſurely they did not hold their lands of lords and commons.—If they agreed to hold their lands of the king, this did not ſubject them to Engliſh lords and commons, any more than the inhabitants of Scotland holding their lands of the ſame king, ſubjected them.—But there is not a word about the empire, the ſupreme authority of the ſtate, being bound by its laws, or obliged for its protection in that whole charter.—But "our charter is in the royal ſtyle."—What then? Is that the parliamentary ſtyle?—The ſtyle is, this "Charles, "by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, "France & Ireland, defender of the faith, &c."—Now in which capacity did he grant that charter? as king of France, or Ireland, or Scotland, or England?—He govern'd England by one parliament, Scotland by another. Which parliament, were we to be governed by? And Ireland by a third, and it might as well be reaſoned that America was to be governed by the Iriſh parliament as by the Engliſh.—But it was granted "under the great ſeal of England"—true. But this ſeal runneth not out of the realm, except to

(*See the laſt Page*) 716. mandatory

* Jonathan Sowall. ‡ See Common law defended, pa. 946. Vol. 2. ¶ pa. 691. ‖ Magna Charta, pa. 790-1050.—petition of right, pa. 816—Bill of rights, pa. 1053, vol. 2. † See the Pillars of the Conſtitution, viz. in A of [illegible]) See Charter, pa. 1077.

In Provincial Congress, Concord, April 14, 1775.

WHEREAS Numbers of Perſons, from their unhappy Situation in the Town of Boſton, are removing with their Effects.——

It is recommended to the good People of this Province, that they would Rent their Houſes, and aſſiſt ſuch Perſons with Teams for their Removal, Proviſions for their Support, and all other Neceſſaries upon as eaſy and cheap Terms as they can poſſibly afford; and that all Goods and Merchandize be ſold in like Manner, agreeable to the Spirit of the Continental Aſſociation.

By Order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

In Provincial Congreſs, Concord, April 15, 1775.

WHEREAS *it has pleaſed the righteous Sovereign of the Univerſe, in juſt Indignation againſt the Sins of a People long bleſſed with inеſtimable Priviledges civil and religious, to ſuffer the Plots of wicked Men on both Sides of the Atlantic, who for many Years have inceſſantly laboured to ſap the Foundation of our public Liberties, ſo far is ſucceed, that we ſee the New England Colonies reduced to the ungrateful Alternative of a tame Submiſſion to a State of abſolute Vaſſalage to the Will of a deſpotic Miniſter, or of preparing themſelves ſpeedily to defend, at the Hazard of Life, the unalienable Rights of themſelves and Poſterity, againſt the avowed Hoſtilities of their parent State, who openly threatens to wreſt them from their Hands by Fire and Sword.*

In Circumſtances dark as theſe, it becomes us, as Men and Chriſtians, to reflect that, whilſt every prudent Meaſure ſhould be taken to ward off the impending Judgments, or prepare to act a proper Part under them when they come; at the ſame Time, all Confidence muſt be with-held from the Means we uſe; and repoſed only on that God who rules in the Armies of Heaven, and without whoſe Bleſſing the beſt human Counſels are but Fooliſhneſs and all created Power Vanity;

It is the Happineſs of his Church that, when the Powers of Earth and Hell combine againſt it, and thoſe who ſhould be Nurſing Fathers become its Perſecutors—then the Throne of Grace is of the eaſieſt Acceſs—and its Appeal thither is graciouſly invited by the Father of Mercies, who has aſſured it that when his Children aſk Bread he will not give them a Stone:

THEREFORE, in Compliance with the laudable Practice of the People of God in all Ages, with humble Regard to the Steps of divine Providence towards this oppreſſed, threatned and endangered People, and eſpecially in Obedience to the Command of Heaven, that binds us *to call on him in the Day of Trouble.*——

RESOLVED, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the good People of this Colony, of all Denominations, That THURSDAY the Eleventh Day of *May* next, be ſet apart as a Day of Public Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer; that a total Abſtinence from ſervile Labor and Recreation be obſerved, and all their religious Aſſemblies ſolemnly convened, to humble themſelves before God, under the heavy Judgments felt and feared, to confeſs the Sins that have deſerved them, to implore the Forgiveneſs of all our Tranſgreſſions, and a Spirit of Repentance and Reformation—and a bleſſing on the Huſbandry, Manufactuers, and other lawful Employments of this People; and eſpecially that the Union of the American Colonies, in Defence of their Rights (for which hitherto we deſire to thank Almighty GOD) may be preſerved and confirmed,—that the Provincial and eſpecially the Continental Congreſſes, may be directed to ſuch Meaſures as GOD will countenance—That the People of Great Britain, and their Rulers, may have their Eyes open'd to diſcern the Things that ſhall make for the Peace of the Nation and all its connections—and that *America* may ſoon behold a gracious Interpoſition of Heaven, for the Redreſs of her many Grievances, the Reſtoration of all her invaded Liberties, and their Security to the lateſt Generations.

By Order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Collins, *in a Brig, arrived at* Cape-Ann, *in* 31 *Days from* Falmouth, *in* England, *by whom we have the following*

IMPORTANT ADVICES.

LONDON.

Proceedings in the Lower Houſe of ASSEMBLY, February 20. 1775.

THIS day, to the aſtoniſhment of every man within and every man without who heard it, as ſoon as the Houſe had reſolved itſelf into a committee to take into conſideration the American papers, Lord North roſe, and after prefacing the motion he intended to make, with an harrangue of an hour and an half long, moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the Houſe, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's Provinces or Colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtances, and the ſituation of each province or colony, for contributing their propotion to the common deſence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or the General Aſſembly, of ſuch province or colony, and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, *it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved of* by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to enforce any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment; except only ſuch duties as may be expedient to levy or to impoſe, for the regulation of commerce, the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of each province or colony reſpectively."

Lord North grounded the expediency of a motion of the kind, on certain articles of News from America, to which he gave the appellation of propoſals; and ſaid he could not but liſten to propoſals which might ſo infallibly direct the operations of diſtributive juſtice. It had been objected, as the extreme of cruelty, to blend the innocent with the guilty in the proportioning of neceſſary puniſhment; by giving, therefore, the well affected provinces an opportunity of teſtifying their loyalty, the parent ſtate might ſhew indulgence, yet not to relax one tittle from her aſſerted rights of ſovereignty: this was to act with firmneſs, though with prudential caution alſo; it was to unite the wiſdom of deliberation with that attention to conſequences ſo highly neceſſary at this important epoch of political events. Nor was lenity diſregarded by the miniſter. The houſe was given to underſtand, that although, when the dignity of government required a ſpirited and a determined exertion, he would go every length in ſupport of that dignity, yet when healing meaſures were at all compatible with the public welfare, no man in that auguſt aſſembly would wiſh more fervently for the adoption of ſuch meaſures. A ſuſpenſion of the American acts would afford a convincing proof of ſuch a diſpoſition in thoſe who participated of the government of this country: a ſuſpenſion on the terms propoſed, by demonſtrating the lenity of Great Britain, might work a change of mind in the moſt refractory; or if they continued obſtinate in error and hardened in contumacy, then would government be entirely acquitted in the eye of every unprejudiced perſon, let the conſequences be ever ſo calamitous—The troops however to remain till the final reſult of the colonies be known, and all military and naval preparations on this ſide of the water in the mean time to be ſuſpended.

Governor Pownall was for the motion; as it carries the appearance of an averſion to puſh matters to extremity. (1)

Mr. Charles Jenkinſon and Mr. Welbore Ellis ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. Charles Fox attacked the miniſter with ſeverity. Charged him with inconſiſtences. His councils he ſaid were weak, undeciſive, irreſolute and deceitful. One day the Americans are to be treated with violence, the next with lenity; this hour the Acts are to be enforced—the next he moved for their ſuſpenſion.

Many other gentlemen ſpoke in the debate, and even ſome of the miniſters friends were againſt it.

The debate continued 'till within a quarter of eleven o'clock, when, upon a diviſion, there appeared for the motion 274. againſt it 88.

The nineteenth regiment of foot is ordered to march for Dumfries, the beginning of March next, to embark for Ireland, to ſupply the place of the troops ordered for Boſton. There will then be only 12 marching regiments of foot in G. Britain.

Houſe of Commons, Feb 22 (6)

About a quarter paſt four the Lord Mayor got up in his place, and moved, that the proceedings of the 17th of February, 1769, might be read, which being done, ſome other extracts which his Lordſhip called for, were likewiſe read. He then moved, that the reſolution of the 17th of February, 1769, which declares, "That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament expelled this Houſe, *was, and it incapable* of being elected a member of parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this Houſe, as ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glyn ſeconded the motion, when a general debate enſued, in which Lord North, the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Charles Fox, Col. Fitzroy, Sir George Saville, the Attorney and Solicitors Generals, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wallice, the two Mr. Grenville's, Mr. Onſlow, Capt. Luttrel, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Lord Stanley, Mr. St. John, Mr. Van, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and ſeveral others, were ſpeakers. Several who ſpoke roſe more than once. The queſtion was repeatedly attempted to be put, but as often prevented by new ſpeakers riſing. A little after twelve the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion,	171
Againſt it,	339

To Sir RICHARD OLIVER, Eſq;

SIR,

INCLOSED I ſend you a Bank note of ten pound which I deſire you to pay in to the Conſtitutional Society. I mean it towards the releif and aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton in America, and beg it may make part of the next vote of ſupply from that Society, in favour of the Americans. Their cauſe is the cauſe of England. *See engliſh Grievances, pa.* 532, *Vol.* 2 *pa.* 540.

What have we at home but to reſiſt a victorious army, which will have been tried and modelled there, and devoted to the Crown returning to England from the conqueſt of America? All is at a ſtake! The ſingle queſtion is, whether the King of Great Britain ſhall in future be as abſolutely deſpotic in every part of the empire, as a late act of Parliament appointing him to be for ever in Canada? If deſpotiſm had not been the favorite form of government with the propoſers of that bill, they would not have eſtabliſhed that form when they had it at their option which to appoint. After the conqueſt over freedom in America, your army will give them the ſame option in England; and we already know their inclination.

I therefore ſet my foot here, and have as many thouſands as I now ſend pounds, which I ſhall be willing to dedicate to the ſame purpoſe, if the ſituation of the Americans ſhall continue to require, & their conduct to deſerve ſupport. I am Sir, with the greateſt eſteem for you and the Gentlemen of the Society, your moſt humble Servant,

H. B. T.

LONDON,

Feb. 13. When the three General Officers kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, previous to their departure for America, he enjoined them in Expreſſions the moſt affective, 'tis ſaid, to let humanity, to let Humanity influence them more than Courage, and to avoid an Engagement with thoſe deluded People, if it can be done with Safety to his Perſon and Crown. From this we may reſt ſatisfied that neither their Lives nor Fortunes will be endangered, if their behaviour does not amount to that Pitch of Villainy that appeared in the Scotch Rebels in the Year 1745.

The Loſs of Lord Coventry and the Duke of Northumberland to Government, has made a great Turn in the Schale of Politics.

Several patriotic Gentlemen have actually entered into an Agreement to embark for America, as ſoon as the preſent Seſſion is concluded.

Feb. 14. A Diſcovery has been lately made, the Particulars of which will ſoon tranſpire, that the Ruin into which this Country is now about to be plunged, is owing entirely to Engagements entered into by a certain noble Lord whoſe Brother was Secretary to the Pretender here in the Year 1745, and between whom a Meeting was lately procured at Paris. Eyes will be opened when it may be too late to ſee. Cavete!

It is ſaid, that if a noble Lord had not been guilty of the Charges which where ſo pointedly brought home to him the other Day by two Peers in a certain Houſe, he could have left his Innocence to have ſpoken for him, and not have laboured, with ſo little Satisfaction to any one, at exculpating himſelf.

We hear from good authority, that the only reaſon given by Lord North for his extraordinary motion on Monday is, that the Province of New-York promiſed upon the conditions mentioned in the motion, to deſert the American combination, and to paſs votes of cenſure on the conduct of the Congreſs. Others, with more probability, aſcribe the whole to his own timidity.

The Miniſtry now give out that the Oppoſers of their Meaſures are not to be ſatisfied by any Steps towards the Americans, hoſtile or pacific; that on Propoſitions made by Lord North, *tending* to Reconciliation with the Colonies, the Gentlemen in the Minority were as firm in their Oppoſition, as they had been to the moſt rigorous Meaſures: the real Fact is, that no Plan was offered, which was even in appearance either juſt, reaſonable, or practicable. A Parade of Conciliation was at firſt pretended by the Miniſter, while his faithful Retainers ſpoke all the Language of War, Horror and Deſolation. He himſelf at laſt profeſſed—he expected no Good from it in America, but his Hope was, it would excite the Spirit of the People againſt America.

Mr. Solicitor General called on all the Gentlemen of the Army in ſuch a Manner, as provoked Lord Cavendiſh to expreſs an Horror at a Man's Want of Feeling in crying out HAVOC. For Mr. Solicitor-General, with all the Vehemence of the Voice and Action of a Demoniac, had ſpurred the Military, by inſiſting that they were no longer to fight for an empty Name of Honour, but for ſolid and ſubſtantial Revenue. For anſwer to all which, it was concluſively ſhewn, that no real Accommodation was or could be expected from ſuch jumbled and contradictory Declarations, or was even pretended by Lord North himſelf; and that it was evident the ſole intent of the Buſineſs of the Day was, to delude the Public by ſpreading a general, falſe idea of pacific and conciliatory Meaſures, though the Miniſtry and his Friends poſi-

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(1) *See ſuffering of Boſton, pa.* 541, 596. ‖ *See pa.* 606. † *See index, under* Congreſs Continental. ∨ *See Index, under* Congreſs Provincial. ○ *vid Charter, pa.* 1077, *Vol.* 2. ∧ *See liſt of Grievances, pa.* 971. *Addreſs to the King, pa.* 710. (3) *Mansfield* 414 *See pa.* 689. (13) *Wedderburne*
pa. 169, &c. † *See liſt of Grievances, pa.* 974. ‖ *See index under North, miniſtry, &c.*

vely declared they had no Room to hope for any commodation from the Terms they had propo-d, which they wished to have it thought they meant to support. In truth they began by Falla-y, have continued in Fallacy, and will, it is to be oped, soon be rewarded properly for their Falla- and Treachery. ◊

Every impartial person will admit, that the Mi-ister, by making the Parliament take such con-radictory Resolutions within a few days, and with-ut any intervening events, that might occasion them, hath let down the diguity of parliament to he lowest degree, and rendered the legal authority of the nation ridiculous.—Hath not the Minister hewn thereby, to the whole kingdom, that he is bsolute master of the parliament, and can make he Members of it jump backwards and forwards, like a parcel of spannels, over a stick, just as he leases? What a contemptible idea must the peo-le of England, from such inconsistent proceedings, ntertain of their legislators? Is this a proper ethod of inducing the people to pay respect and bedience to legal authority? Is it not the ready ay of rendering parliament the scorn, contempt nd derision of the people? It hath been long nown, that the Ministers of the crown, by its nconstitutional influence in parliament, have di-ected all the measures of it; but then they took are to preserve some shew of parliamentary de-ency in their proceedings, and never did till now otally throw off the mask, and expose the corrupt bservency of the House to the ridicule of the ingdom. One might imagine, that the Minister, y making the parliament come to such ridiculous esolutions, took a pride in shewing to the world hat an absolute master the Lord High Treasurer as of it. Such opposite resolves destroy one a-other, and cannot possibly have any good effect pon the colonies, who will doubtless laugh at, nd despise them both.—◊ What a fine idea hese proceedings give us of the supreme legisla-ve power of the nation, which now claims the ght of imposing taxes upon our American colo-ies?

Among the many reasons assigned to account r Monday's American Motion, are the certain ss of the Revenue of Trade and Commerce, the certainty whether the Troops would act a-inst their fellow-subjects, the utter Impractica-ity of enslaving the Americans, and lastly, an most Certainty of the Military being soon want-nearer home, to oppose European invaders. Yesterday several accounts of exports and im-rts was order'd to be laid before the House of ommons.

If France does not mean an immediate war th England, she meditates a more serious blow, securing America against her natural friend.

The spirited behaviour of the people of Jamai-has thrown a universal Consternation over the ourt. *See preface, page, 694*

We are informed that the Attorney General is dered to prosecute the Members of the Consti-tional Club for subscribing 100l. to the relief of Bostonians, when both Houses of Parliament ve declared that a Rebellion is subsisting in the rovince. *See pa. 710*

Indeed the statute of Edward the Third is so ere against Aiders and Abetters in Cases of reason, that its thought no honest Jury can he-ate a moment about this verdict.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Feb. 24.

"Orders are just come down for his Majesty's p Cerberus, Capt. Chards, to fit for Boston, and e is to carry three Admirals out. It is said that e ships intended for Boston are to be at Spithead the middle of next month. (2) (3)

Feb. 25. New-England Restraining Bill read a second e, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Orders are issued from the war office for augmenting the marching regiments of foot, with 1 serjeant, one poral and 12 private men in each company, which l make 50 rank and file.

Thursday a court of common council was held at uildhall to receive the report of the committee appoin-to consider of a petition to be presented to Parliament inst the bill now depending for restraining the trade commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay, &c. e committee having drawn up a petition, laid it be-the court for their approbation, which being read, some debates was approved of, and the Sheriffs were red to present it to the House of Commons.

The petition sets forth, that the bill is unjustly foun-, because it involves the whole in a punishment in-ded for the supposed offences of a few. That it must its consequences, overwhelm thousands of his Ma-'s loyal and useful subjects with the utmost poverty distress, inasmuch as they will be thereby deprived he fisheries, which are the natural means of support-themselves and families.

We hear that Sawny Weatherbeaten, the Scotch ocate, let the cat on Tuesday out of the bag, he great debate on the American business, by incautiously assuring the house, that lenient sures were not intended, that nothing but vi-ce and compulsion were still to take place, and war with all its horrors yet hung over the de-l heads of the ill-fated Americans. ◊

Feb. 28. A great Personage has insisted that no Colonel whatever, of any of the Regiments intended for America, or at present there, shall stay from their Corps. ☞

Yesterday 15000 tents, and other camp necessaries were shipped from the tower, for the use of the Military in America. ☞

By the Bill now depending for restraining the Commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade & navigation were permitted, it enacts:

"That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the same privileges of trade to which his Majesty's obedient subjects are entitled, after a time to be limitted, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandize, which shall at any time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some of the British Islands in the West-Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall, after the said limitted time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the British Islands in the West-Indies, on forfeiture of ship and cargo.

"Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities, whatsoever (except horses, victual, and linen-cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majesty's ships, and for his Majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British Islands in the West Indies) shall be imported, upon any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

"Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain, or Ireland, or the Islands of Guernsy or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master do produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendance of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor, of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint Johns, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, or West Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America to seize, and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

"These restraints to be discontinued, so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates, to be declared incapable of serving his Majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties." (6)

BOSTON, *April* 17.

The Provincial CONGRESS *adjourn'd last Saturday Afternoon, to the 10th Day of May next; but if necessary, to meet earlier.—And we have it from undoubted Authority, that a perfect Unanimity prevail'd in all the important Measures and Deliberations which came before them.* *See Index, under Congress, Continental, Broadnecked*

Capt. Collins brings Advice, That the Act for restraining the Trade and blocking up all the Ports of New-England, had passed the House of Commons (6) That Lord Chatham, with a Number of his patriotic Friends, finding their Efforts, for saving the Nation from Tyranny and the Horrors of a Civil War, arose from their Seats, and abruptly left the House of Lords, giving as a Reason for their Conduct, that they would have no farther Concerns in a Legislature who were involving the Nation in Blood and Slaughter. ◊

Tuesday last arrived at New-York, the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, in a short Passage from London.—And on Wednesday the Harriot Packet Boat, Captain Lee, in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth, who brought Papers to the 23d of February.

Capt. Lawrence informs, that at a Meeting at Guildhall, £. 15 000 *Sterling*, was subscribed in Half an Hour, for the Poor of Boston, and some others have Account they made it up to £. 30,000. (8)

Extract of a Letter from London, January 28.

"General Gage's Letters being read in the House of Commons, it appears from one of them that it had been recommended to him by Lord Dartmouth to disarm some of the Colonies, which in his Opinion, was not practicable, till he was Master of the Country. *True!!!*

We hear from Woburn, That the Members of the First Parish in that Town, have Voted that their Pastor, the Rev. Mr Josiah Sherman be dismissed from the Ministerial care of that Church and Congregation.

In a London Paper of the 13th of January, is the following Paragraph, viz. "the King has been pleased to grant to Governor Hutchinson and his Daughter a Salary of 4000l. each.

Friday last the Nautilus [in natural History a simple Shell] arrived here from England with Dispatches for his Excellency General Gage:—In her came Passenger the Quarter-Master of his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons; which, with the 35th, 49th, and 63d Regiments of Foot, are said to be soon expected here. ☞

Yesterday the Falcon Sloop of War also arrived here from England. (2)

A Letter from Taunton, *dated last Friday, mentions, "that on the Monday before, Parties of Minute Men, &c. from every Town in that County, with Arms and Ammunition, met at Freetown early that Morning, in order to take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the Rose Man of War at Newport; they then divided into Parties, and took 29 Tories, who had signed Inlistments and received Arms in the Colonel's Company, to join the King's Troops; they also took 33 Muskets, 2 Case Bottles of Powder, and a Basket of Balls; all which they brought to Taunton the same Afternoon, where the Prisoners were separately examined, 18 of whom made such humble Acknowledgments of their past bad Conduct, and solemn Promises to behave better for the future, they were dismissed; but the other 11 being Obstinate and Insulting, a Party was ordered to carry them to Simsbury Mines; but they were sufficiently humbled before they had got 14 Miles on their Way thither; upon which they were bro't back the next Day, and after signing proper Articles to behave better for the future, were escorted to Freetown.—There was upwards of 2000 Men embodied there last Monday."*

DIED.] Last Monday Evening, Mr. WILLIAM WHITWELL, Merchant, and one of the Overseers of the Poor.—He was a Gentleman well respected.

At Scarborough, after a short Illness, Richard King, Esq; in the 57th Year of his Age.

Richard Cranch, Watch-Maker,

HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has removed from his House, near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, to a House in Braintree, nearly opposite the Rev. Mr. Winslow's Church, a few Rods South of Mr. Bracket's Tavern;——Where he proposes carrying on the Watch-Maker's Business as usual. And as he has a Number of Watches in his Hands belonging to his Customers, he desires such as cannot conveniently call for them at his House in Braintree, to leave a Line for him at the Shop of Messrs. Nathaniel and Joseph Cranch, nearly opposite the Sign of the Lamb, at the South End of Boston—Who will convey the same, and receive the Watches for the Owners as soon as they are finished.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel new Fall-Back CHAISE; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

For LONDON,

THE Brig Brothers, William Ruggles, Master, will sail from Salem, in about 14 Days; one half of her Cargo being engaged.—For Freight or Passage apply to George Erving, Esq; or to the Master on board.

Boston, April 17, 1775.

—BARLEY and HOPS.—

WANTED to contract for a Quantity, delivered a next Summer, for which Cash will be given on delivery: Apply to ALEXANDER BRYMER, at his Store on Minot's T. adjoining the Long-Wharff. (6.w.)

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his usual Place of Sale,

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz. BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseys, Forest Cloths, Cambletts, Irish Linens, some Silks, Men's Hose, a Parcel of Cutlery, Handkerchiefs, &c.—Some House Furniture, viz. Beds, Tables, Easy Chairs, and others, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. —A Spinnet, &c.

To begin at SIX o'Clock in the Evening.

CORNISH's *N. England* Fish Hooks,

Warranted of the best kind, to be sold by

LEE and *JONES*,

Near the Swing-Bridge.——Who have also for Sale—— A Quantity of *Albany* PEASE, choice PORK per Bbl. to be deliver'd at *Boston* or *Salem*—NAILS of all sorts per Cask, to be deliver'd at *Salem* or *Marblehead*—Cod and Mackrell LINES at *Salem*.

Donations receiv'd since our last. (8)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

From unknown Hands, Cash, — £. 90 0 0

Monson, 2 Q. 0 qr. 9 lb. Wheat Flour, 19 lb. Tobacco. 8 1 14 Rye Flour, 5 Bushels Rye-Meal, 2 Pair Hose, 12 lb. Butter.

Hanover, From a Lady unknown, — £. 2 8 0

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From Messrs. *Charles McEvers*, and Co. Bill on Mr. *Nathaniel Coffin*, being Part of the nett Proceeds of Rice sold at New-York, — — £. 35 6 8

N. B. *The Donations from Bridgewater, published the 23th of March, was from the third Parish.* (8)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Fourteen Whites. Three Blacks

And Nine from the Army and Navy.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 41 min. aft. 12 — Friday, 30 min. after 4
Tuesday, 40 min. aft. 1 — Saturday, 25 min. aft. 5
Wednesday, 39 m. aft. 2 — Lord's Day, 20 m. 6
Thursday, 37 min. aft. 3 — Mon. at half 9 and 34

(4) Offences, see Index, under Towns, Counties, Represent. Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial Resolves, Rising of the Country, & under Tea, &c.

(6) See the whole Act w. the references pa. 721.

(7) See distresses of Boston pa. 541, 596

(8) See Index under donations.

(9) He deserves it for his valiantly. See Indexes, under Hutchinson

(10) Sufferers by the Port Act

(1) See Index, under Grievances, pa. 714. ◊ See Index, under Ships, or men of War. (3) See the Act, page 721. (5) Wedderburne. pa. 524. ¶ See Sea Act pa. 735, Vol. 1. Molas. pa. 9, vol. 2. ¶ See address to the King pa. 710. ◊ See Declaratory Act pa. 714. (2) See Indexes

mandatory writs,—and when our charter was given, it was never intended to go out of the realm. The charter and the corporation were intended to abide and remain within the realm, and be like other corporations there.—But this affair of the seal is a mere piece of imposition.—

In Moore's reports in the case of the union of the realm of Scotland with England, it is resolved by the judges that "the seal is alterable by the king at his pleasure, and he might make one seal for both kingdoms (of England and Scotland,) for seals, coin, and leagues are of absolute prerogative to the king, without parliament, nor restrained to any assent of the people", and in determining how far the great seal doth command out of England, they made this distinction. "That the great seal was currant for remedials, which groweth on complaint of the subject, and thereupon writs are addressed under the great seal of England, which writs are limited, their precinct to be within the places of the jurisdiction of the court, that was to give the redress of the wrong. And therefore writs are not to go into Ireland, or the isles, nor Wales, nor the counties palatine, because the king's courts here have not power to hold pleas of lands or things there.—But the great seal hath a power preceptory to the person, which power extendeth to any place where the person may be found, &c.—This authority plainly shews that the great seal of England, has no more authority out of the realm, except to mandatory or preceptory writs, (and surely the first charter was no preceptory writ) than the privy seal, or the great seal of Scotland, or no seal at all.—In truth, the seal and charter were intended to remain within the realm, and be of force to a corporation there; but the moment it was transferred to New England, it lost all its legal force, by the common law of England; and as this translation of it was acquiesced in by all parties, it might well be considered as good evidence of a contract between the parties, and in no other light, but not a whit the better or stronger for being under the great seal of England.—But "the grants are made by the king for his heirs and successors."—What then? So the Scots held their lands of him who was then king of England, his heirs and successors, and were bound to allegiance to him, his heirs and successors, but it did not follow from thence that the Scots were subject to the English parliament.—So the inhabitants of Aquitain, for ten descents, held their lands, and were tied by allegiance to him who was king of England, his heirs and successors, but were under no subjection to English lords and commons.

Heirs and *successors* of the king, are supposed to be the same persons, and are used as synonimous words in the English law. There is no positive, artificial provision made by our laws or the British constitution for revolutions. All our positive laws suppose that the royal office will descend to the eldest branch of the male line, or in default of that to the eldest female, &c. forever, and that the succession will not be broken. It is true that nature, necessity and the great principles of self-preservation, have often over-ruled the succession. But this was done without any positive instruction of law.—Therefore the grants being by the king for his heirs and successors, and the tenures being of the king his heirs and successors, and the preservation being to the king his heirs and successors, are so far from proving that we were to be part of an empire as one state subject to the supreme authority of the English or British state, and subject to its protection, that they don't so much as prove that we are annexed to the English crown. And all the subtilty of the writers on the side of the ministry, has never yet proved that America is so much as annexed to the crown, much less to the realm.—"It is apparent the king acted in his royal capacity as king of England."—This I deny.—The laws of England gave him no authority to grant any territory out of the realm.—Besides, there is no colour for his thinking that he acted in that capacity, but his using the great seal of England: but if the king is absolute in the affair of the seal, and may make or use any seal that he pleases, his using that seal which had been commonly used in England, is no certain proof that he acted as king of England; for it is plain, he might have used the English seal in the government of Scotland, and in that case it will not be pretended that he would have acted in his royal capacity as king of England. But his acting as king of England "necessarily supposes the territory granted to be a part of the English dominions, and holden of the crown of England."—Here is the word "dominions," systematically introduced instead of the word "realm."—There was no English dominions but the realm.—And I say that America was not any part of the English realm or dominions. And therefore, when the king granted it, he could not act as king of England by the laws of England. As to the "territory being holden of the crown, there is no such thing in nature or art."—Lands are holden according to the original notion of feuds of the natural person of the lord. Holding lands, in feudal language, means no more than the relation between lord and tenant.—The reciprocal duties of these are all personal—Homage, fealty, &c. and all other services, are personal to the lord protection, &c. is personal to the tenant.—And therefore no homage, fealty, or other services, can ever be rendered to the body politick, the political capacity, which is not corporated, but only a frame in the mind, an idea—No lands here or in England are held of the crown, meaning by it, the political capacity—they are all held of the royal person, the natural person of the king.—Holding lands, &c. of the crown, is an impropriety of expression, but it is often used, and when it is, it can have no other sensible meaning than this—That we hold lands of that person, whoever he is, who wears the crown—the law supposes he will be a right, natural heir of the present king forever.

Massachusettensis then produces a quotation from the first charter, to prove several points. It is needless to repeat the whole, but the parts chiefly relied on, are italicised.—It makes the company a body politick in fact and name, &c. and enables it to sue and be sued."—Then the writer asks, "whether this looks like a distinct state or independent empire?"—I answer no.—And that it is plain and uncontroverted, that the first charter was intended only to erect a corporation within the realm, and the governor and company were to reside within the realm, and their general courts were to be held there.—Their agents, deputies and servants only were to come to America.—And if this had taken place, nobody ever doubted but they would have been subject to parliament.—But this intention was not regarded on either side, and the company came over to America, and brought their charter with them.—And as soon as they arrived here, they got out of the English realm, dominions, state, empire, call it by what name you will, and out of the legal jurisdiction of parliament—The king might by his writ or proclamation have commanded them to return, but he did not.——

(5) NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued.)

In a Convention held at Sudbury, in the County of Middlesex, January 5, 1775 by a Number of Delegates of that and other Counties, the following Resolves (with others) were passed, viz.

WHEREAS a Number of Persons in Weston signed a covenanting Agreement, dated Nov. 24, 1774, to learn the Military Skill to defend his Majesty's Authority, and other Things contained in said Covenant, which has been, and may be construed, to be of dangerous Consequences; and that they were engaged to aid and assist in carrying the late unconstitutional Acts of the British Parliament into Execution, against the British Americans, (and it appearing from authentic Evidence, that Col. Elisha Jones had such a sordid Desire in having said Persons engage in a Military Company, &c.) and most of said Persons, viz.

Nathan Hobbs	Joseph Seaverns
Isaac Hobbs	Elisha Stimson
Thadeus Spring	Abraham Jones
Daniel Livermore	Isaiah Bullard
Jonas Sanderson,	Lemuel Jones
Isaac Stratton	Elisha Harrington
Oliver Barber	Thadeus Fuller
Roger Biglow	Joseph Mastick
Hezekiah Wyman	Isaac Harrington, aged 19
Samuel Underwood	Daniel Livermore, jun. 16
Isaac Minick	Amos Harrington 20
Phinehas Upham	John Baldwin 17
Ephraim Train	Amos Jones 15
Ebenezer Bracket	Daniel Twitchell 18
Josiah Headley	William Cary 19
Samuel Stimson	John Stimson 18
Joshua Pierce	Reuben Hobbs 18
Benjamin Stimson	William Hobbs 15
Nathaniel Wheaton	Lemuel Jones, jun. 15

Being 27 Adult or Persons of Age, and 11 Minors, making 38 Persons in all, who have signed a Declaration dated December 23d, 1774, setting forth, that they themselves had no such Design, and that they hold said Acts to be unconstitutional, and tending to enslave the British Americans; and that they are fully disbanded from said Covenant and Inlistments; and they having promised in said Declaration, that they are, and will hold themselves in Readiness, and join with their American Brethren in supporting their Lives and Liberties, both civil and sacred, of this and the other united Sister Colonies in British America.—And Stephen Mirick aged 17 Years, and S. Livermore, two more of said Military Company having dashed their Names out of said Covenant, which makes 40 Retractors.——It is therefore *Resolved*, That the said Declaration and Retraction of said Persons, their Practice agreeing therewith, is satisfactory to this Body, and will remain so, untill they or either of them prove the Insincerity and Breach of the same—And if they, or either of them, by their future Conduct, prove inimical to the constitutional Rights of said united Colonies, then he or they so doing, may expect to be treated as Enemies to their King and Country. And those, viz.

Samuel Train, jun.	Josiah Lawrence, aged 24
James Stimson	Jonas Jones 28
James Stimson, jun.	Peter Cary 28
Asa Travis	Co. James Taylor 25
Thomas Corey	Thomas Williams 28
Samuel Gray, aged 28	Silas Coolidge 19
Lemuel Stimson 26	Daniel Upham 16
Josiah Allen, jun. 28	

Being 25, and 10 of them Minors, who signed said Covenanting Agreement, and have not signed a Recantation, and are not to be looked upon as friendly, but treated as Enemies to their King and Country, and may depend upon it, that whenever it shall be necessary to make a Sacrifice to the public Liberty, that the Vengeance of their injured Country will distinguish them among its first Victims. *Signed by Order of said Convention,*

JONATHAN WARD, Clerk.

In a Convention held at Sudbury, in the County of Middlesex, by a large Number of Delegates, &c. on January 5, 1775. the following Resolves passed, viz.

WHEREAS Isaac Jones of Weston is deemed an Enemy to his Country, and as it is not necessary he should keep a public House of Entertainment, there being two others kept near him on the same Road in Weston, by very worthy Persons, well accommodated therefor, who ought to have the Preference to forded Enemies:——It is therefore *Resolved*, as the Sense of this Body, That said Jones ought not to keep a public House.—And all Persons who will hereafter hold and carry on Connections with him, ought to be treated as Enemies to the Liberties of those British united Colonies in America. *Signed by Order of said Convention,*

Attest. JONATHAN WARD, Clerk.

A Quantity of choice MALT, to be Sold. Inquire of the Printers.

WANTED to CHARTER,

A Vessel from 150 to 200 Tons or upwards, to perform a Voyage to Great-Britain.—Any Person having such a Vessel to Let may Enquire of the Printers.

THOMAS MOORE, Wharfinger, begs Leave most respectfully to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Wharff he lately kept, to the Wharff commonly known by the Name of Peck's Wharff, a little to the Southward of Hallowell's Ship Yard, where he carries on the Business as usual, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant, THOMAS MOORE.

To be Leased for three or five Years, a Farm in Lexington, about Eight Miles from Charlestown Ferry, containing Fifty or Sixty Acres of Mowing, Orcharding, Tillage and Pasture Land, with a House, Barn and other Conveniences thereto belonging. Any Person inclining to hire the same, may apply to WILLIAM CUTLER of Cambridge, the Owner of said Farm.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the 22d Instant, a Person who called himself Joseph Shepard, hired a Horse of the Subscriber to go a Journey to Providence, and hath gone off with him. Said Shepard is a Native of Ireland, about 28 Years of Age, middling-fleshy, of a light Complexion, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears his own Hair, which is short, was dressed in a brown Surtout, a blue Roram Coat, which had Pockets in the Folds, a red crimson Jacket, & black knit Breeches; had with him a long haired red and white spotted Dog, about 15 Inches high, which went by the Name of Rover. The Horse was black, had a Speck in one of his Eyes, carries his Head and Tail high, very thin Shoulders, Trots. Whoever will secure the Man, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have paid five Dollars Reward, or will stop the Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall be paid a Reward of five Dollars, or ten for both Man and Horse as above, with all necessary Charges.

Newport, March 29, 1775. JACOB BARRET

THE Proprietors of the Township granted to Samuel Livermore, Esq; and others, are hereby Notified that their Meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 3d Day of May next, at the House of Isaac Gleason, Innholder in Waltham, at 1 o'Clock, P. M. when and where desired there may be a general Attendance, as Affairs of the utmost Importance (as building Mills, &c.) are then to be transacted. Those who now are delinquent in paying their Taxes, are once more requested to pay said Taxes by said Time, as no further Indulgence can possibly be granted. By Order of the Proprietor's Committee.

Waltham, April 3d, 1775. *Leonard Williams*, Pro. Clk.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, on the Evening of the 12th Instant, a Negro Man, named PRIMUS, about 32 Years old, he carried away with him a light brown Coat, a green Ratteen Outside Jacket, and a Broad Cloth Waistcoat, and a pair of short Trowsers, and is supposed to have a bundle of Cloaths with him; he is about five Feet eight Inches high. Whoever will take up said Negro, and secure him in any one of his Majesty's Goals, shall have ONE DOLLAR Reward paid by JOSEPH HOYT.

All Masters of Vessels and all others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off or employing said Negro as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. Newbury-Port, March 23, 1775.

The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Samuel Danforth*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, to receive and examine all Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Margaret Vintenes*, late of Waltham, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for bringing in said Claims, Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, Boston, on the last Thursday in this and the Five following Months, from 3 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. Boston April 3d, 1775.

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